Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1802. [No. 426.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in cases,

Soap in boxes,
Candles do.
Chocolate do.
Hyson skin Tea in chests.

Also,
A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which, are

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlas,
Russia Sheeting,

Calicoes,
Chintz Shawls,
Flag Handkerfs.
Check do.
Sewing Silks,
Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,
3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.
THOMAS MOORE,
April 9. *Auctioneer.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
April 13. Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold to the highest bidder, for Cash,
A Lot of Ground,
20 by 80 on Water street, near the corner of Cameron street.
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
April 21. Vendue Master.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received and for sale, by
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
March 9. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.
December 29. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to
THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of soal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
For sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.
March 16. d.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the best
CHINA ORANGES.
THO. SIMMS.
April 3. d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Monday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a
Credit of 6 and 12 months,
upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,
A Lot of Ground,
Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veiteh.
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
April 16. d34t

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.
At his store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.
For Sale,
A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.
Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
3d mo. 1. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,
A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.
April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF
Double Gloucester Cheese,
FRESH FRUIT
of almost every description, and a general assortment of groceries.
ABEL WILLS.
April 15. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,
Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of excellent
SALT
For the Fisheries.
ALSO, A FEW
Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.
We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.
The ship will take in freight for Liverpool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.
April 8. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.
March 29. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of next April: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.
JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.
JAMES RUSSELL.
March 11. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
Jan. 11. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets, with every convenience thereto belonging. Possession may be had immediately. Enquire of the printers.
April 14. d2w

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.
W. HODGSON.
April 7. d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in Fairfax county, early in January last, an *old brown Cow*, white under her belly, upon her rump and shoulder white spots, her right ear cropped, & a hole in her left ear. She will be delivered to the owner, upon proving property and paying charges
PHILIP R. FENDALL.
April 22. d6t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels *Turk's Island Salt,*
and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which part is old, and fit for immediate use.
Also, a few hhds. Molasses.
April 21. d7t

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have just received from Philadelphia,
—A quantity of—
Bolting Cloths,
OF the latest importation from Europe—which, in addition to their former stock, make a complete assortment, and will be sold on the very lowest terms for cash.
They have also on hand,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Whiskey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 bushels Turk's-Island
SALT, &c. &c.
We continue to select the best FLOUR for family use.
A. S. & SON.
March 27. eozm

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,
in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me, and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.
Wm. HARTSHORNE.
April 20. eo

THOMAS WHITE,

BLACKSMITH,
ACQUAINTS his Friends and Customers that he has removed his Work-Shop to Union-Street, between Prince & Duke Streets, where they can be accommodated with all kinds of Smiths' Work, in the most punctual and expeditious manner.
March 30. eo3w

TOM &

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 24.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

[*Continued.*]

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen say their construction of the constitution alone will give firmness to the judges in checking the unconstitutional acts of the legislature; can they entertain an opinion of their judges so unfavorable? Will the judges under an apprehension of removal from office by the legislature, under the pretext of a law for the better and more perfect organization of courts, give up all their independence of opinion? Will they forget their oaths? Will they forget every thing which constitutes the excellency of a judge for the paltry consideration of a salary, which gentlemen say is no more than adequate to their services? Your judges are or ought to be the first in talents and information; they must have experienced, as the gentleman from Delaware observed, the *viginta annorum lucubrationes*; they cannot therefore become the mere dependents on public favor; if the government has no further employment for them, their talents will secure for them a private employment equally lucrative; this retreat will neither injure their property or hazard their reputation. I should have thought if the dependence of the judges were to give the alarm, the power of impeachment vested in this house, must have occasioned it. It is in vain we talk of independence of judges, whilst this rod of chastisement hangs over them. Let us suppose a law in which this struggle between the legislature and courts is most likely to be put to the test; in some great national emergency, the legislature pass a law which in their opinion is highly promotive of the public good; the safety of the country, in the opinion of the legislature, depends on its execution; your judges paralize the operations of government by deciding that law unconstitutional. Here is a collision of opinion destructive in its nature, and for which a remedy must be devised; the legislature have decided it compatible with the constitution; your judges the reverse; here is an impeachable fact; and impeachment is ordered. Gentlemen will say the safety of the judges is in the purity of their intentions; I answer, I have seen with what facility gentlemen can impeach motives; I have seen it here; I have seen it in solemn trials at the bar: it is this uncharitable spirit which has deluged the world with blood, which from the Christian era and before, has swept from the earth a great portion of its inhabitants. We cannot easily discern how the same truths presented to different minds, should appear different, especially after we have shewn to such minds the connection of truth as it exist, in our own. We look for the other cause, we ascribe it to that corruption of heart which we know upon so many occasions perverts the understanding. But granting a conviction is not produced, and they escape with impunity, where will they find thereafter, that delicacy of character which is so essential, so absolutely necessary to men of their pre-eminence; they are at best either left without character, or forced and driven from political life with infamy and disgrace. Mr. Chairman, there are other constitutional modes in which obnoxious judges are exposed to be assailed by the legislature; it is said, you cannot abolish the office of a judge; yet you are at liberty to vary the *duties* of the office; it is also said, you must leave enough of the duties to preserve the office. Gentlemen have not clearly pointed out the distinction between an office and the duties belonging to it—That the duties of the office of a judge may be varied or taken away to a certain extent, has been denied by no one. The gentleman from Delaware has attempted to fix the right of the legislature in passing on this subject upon the *bona fide* intention with which they act; you may legislate about the jurisdiction of courts, both civil and criminal; you may alter the jurisdiction of a court, or transfer the jurisdiction to another court or give it it to a court newly constituted, but this must be done with an upright intention, not to destroy the office.

Where there is no other limitation to our power, but the purity of intention with which we act, the necessary inference is, that there is no constitutional barrier in the way, provided a majority are of opinion the measure is expedient. The legislature has too frequently varied the jurisdiction and duties of their courts to admit any dispute on that point; they must shew us the true line of distinction between the office of a judge and the duties belonging to it, that while we do our duty in relation to one, we need not overleap the bounds of the constitution in relation to the other. The truth is, and I am ready to admit it, the officer, the office, and the duties of the office, are separate distinct things; an office may be thus defined—"A place created by the legislature, for the purpose of having some person placed therein, to discharge such duties as may be assigned to it; the place created is the office; the person placed in it the officer; and the duties of the office, the services to be performed, be they more or less." Suppose your public debt all discharged, would the loan-offices established in the several states for the purpose of aiding the discharge of that debt, necessarily be abolished? I take it not. The duties of an office are the reasons which induce the legislature to create the office, not the office itself. Congress are the sole judges of the quantum of duties necessary to justify them in creating an office, and when the office is created, it remains, let the amount of service assigned be ever so small, until abolished by the power creating it. Should any of your courts render themselves obnoxious to congress, by deciding their laws unconstitutional, what is to be done? Take from them all their jurisdiction civil and criminal, and transfer it to other courts, who will decide more in unison with your own opinion; by this measure you remove every obstacle which the judges by declaring your laws unconstitutional, might throw in your way; will it be said if the office and salary remain, Congress will never take from the courts their jurisdiction? If it should become an object of magnitude, they certainly would;—wherever congress have the power to act and the doing of that act would, in the opinion of congress, be promotive of the public interest, that power is immediately converted into duty, and the obligation resting on them to do the thing is indispensable. How, I ask then, is this construction of the constitution, which gentlemen contend for, to end? In some embarrassment of the legislature, but no possible advantage to the public; it terminates in a mere personal advantage of the judges, they hold their offices to preserve their salaries; will this be thought a wise and national provision? The office was created because there were duties to assign to it, and the salary was given for the discharge of those services. Congress have seen cause in a constitutional mode to dispense with those services; I ask then ought not the office to be abolished, and the salary given up, the maxim is, all compensations given to public agents of every description are upon the principle of rendition of services and not as sinecures; in this view of the subject will congress conceive it their duty to appropriate money for the payment of their salaries?—Will gentlemen, the friends of those judges ask it? Will the judges themselves receive it? I cannot say what the feeling of others may be; but for myself, at the first thing forth my hand for such purpose, the suffusions of shame would redden in my face; I should blush from a consciousness of guilt.

Mr. Chairman, I shall say a few words in answer to some observations advanced by the gentleman from Delaware; he said we could not do that indirectly which we could not do directly; meaning, I suppose, since we could not remove the judges from their offices without abolishing them, we could not abolish their offices and thereby do it. This proposition is so far from being true, that the converse of it is nearer true, we cannot make a single appointment to office; but we can create officers by which it becomes indispensibly necessary for others to do it. We cannot directly take from the inhabitants of this city a shilling's worth of property, but indirectly, by the removal of the seat of government, we can take from them one half they possess; we can create and abolish offices, because we have duties assigned to us in relation to them, and we are responsible to the community for the faithful discharge of those duties. But in relation to appointments we have no duties, we have no responsibility. The gentleman last mentioned, in answer to an observation which had been advanced by some gentlemen opposed to him, that the power to pass a law necessarily implied a power to repeal it, shew us two instances in which that right did not exist; first where the right to repeal the law was expressly taken away, as in the case of diminishing a judge's salary; this right was never contended for. The second instance was, where the law was in the nature of a contract; no one ever supposed a contract could be repealed. The gentleman was candid enough to inform us at the time, that he did not pretend it applied to the case under consideration.—Lastly, he urged very strenuously the British statute, which provides that the king, upon the application of both houses of parliament, should have power to remove the judges; and also the constitutions of two of the states, nearly to the same effect.—From the insertion of this provision in the British statute, and in the constitutions of the two states, respectively, he insisted it was a fair inference, that no such power previously existed; it is true no such power did previously exist, the inserting this proviso in the act of parliament, and the state constitutions before mentioned, enabled the parliament and legislatures of the two states respectively, to operate on the persons of their judges, to remove them from office; an operation wholly unwarrantable without such provision. Mr. Chairman, I shall take the liberty to say a few words upon the episode of this debate, the eulogy of the late administration. Gentlemen say the affairs of the government, by them entrusted with its management, have been conducted with the greatest wisdom and purest intentions. I am not disposed to arreign motives; I am inclined to give full credit on that score. It has been said in justification, that the expensive measures into which we have been led by the government, arose not from any causes reprehensible in the government, but from causes imputable to others; from circumstances and events not indeed excusable in those who produced them; but on the side of your government uncontroulable, irresistible.

[*To be continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Latest from Europe.

Last evening arrived ship Fortuna, captain Rhodes, from Bremen, but last from England, which he left the 6th of March. By this vessel, an inclosed Newspaper of the 5th was received, by a gentleman of this city, who has politely handed us the same and from which we have only time to extract the following.

HAGUE, February 22.

A courier from our Plenipotentiary at Amiens arrived here yesterday. The Government immediately held an extraordinary sitting. Persons who are esteemed well-informed, assert that the difficulties which Spain opposed to the negociation, and had delayed the termination of it, have been entirely done away, and that nothing remains to prevent the signing the Definitive Treaty. Our ministers, Schimmelpennick, is stated to have made with the British Ambassador arrangements relative to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the ships of the East-India Company, which were confiscated at the period of the breaking out of the war in the British ports, for which ships our government claimed an indemnity.

LONDON, February 27.

Such ships continue to be paid off as are in want of repairs, but very few of the seamen will be discharged till the receipt of the Definitive Treaty.

March 2.

It was not merely the Dutch Funds which fell lately in Holland, but also the Rusian, American, Prussian Funds, &c. fell 5 and 6 per cent. it is calculated that the fall in the funds of these countries amounts to fifty millions. The cause of this astonishing depression is explained in letters from Holland, received on Saturday to be the faculty of getting into the new Dutch Loan, which appears so advantageous that the sales of stock are immense, for the purpose of carrying the produce to the coffers of the new loan. In the single province of Holland there were subscribed 22 millions. It is in short, nothing less than a revolution in the monied world.

March 3.

Mr. Basset, the messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Amiens.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 28th ult. The only article of any importance in these confirms the arrival of the Heriditary Prince of Orange at Paris. He arrived there on the 25th and the next day was presented to the First Consul, by whom he was favorably received.

Respecting the negociations at Amiens, the Papers neither communicate any intelligence, nor hazard even a speculation—yet the French funds are higher 75 50.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to fit out several ship of war with all possible expedition:—each ships is to take a number of troops on board, and to be victualled for four months. The destination of the squadron is a profound secret. A rumor that they are going to Turkey to act in conjunction with the Turks against Passwan Oglou, seems to be unworthy of credit. We rather think this armament is bound for the West Indies.

(*Lon. Packet.*)

MARK-LANE, March

We had but a middling supply of wheat in for this day's market, which has caused that article to go with rather more life at last week's prices. Barley and Malt are rather brisker sale, but no alteration in prices. Oats are very dull and looking down. In Pease and Beans no material alteration.

Common price of grain as under:

Wheat - -	56s to 67s 3d	
Fine - -	72s to 78s 0d	
Foreign - -	—s to —s	
Rye - - -	32s to 35s	
Barley - -	36s to 38s	
Fine - -	40s to 45s	

BALTIMORE, April 20.

Arrived, ship Paul Sieman, from Liverpool. Sailed in company, ship Warrington for Boston.

March 20, spoke at sea, ship Thomas, of Philadelphia, from N. Orleans, bound to Liverpool, lat. 49, 55, long. 22, 30.

March 30, spoke the brig George, of New-Bedford, from Charleston to Amsterdam, out 35 days, lat. 42, 20, long. 43, 30.

April 12, spoke ship Philadelphia, of Philadelphia, from Leghorn, out 25 days, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 36, 35, long. 69, 30.

April 21.

The brig Ranger, Chamberlain, sailed 3 days before the Paul Sieman, from Liverpool, for this port. The ship Six Sisters, Garton, sailed 4 days before, for do.

NORFOLK, April 18.

By capt. Corran, who arrived here on Saturday from L'Orient, we received French papers to the 28th February; they do contain an article worth translating. Capt. C. says that there was a second expedition at Brest for the W. Indies ready to sail, and only waited for accounts from St. Domingo.

Arrived the ship Antelope, capt. F. Corran, from L'Orient. March 30, in lat. 45, 30, long. 47, spoke the brig Plymouth from Salem bound to Copenhagen. April 14, in lat. 37, 30, long. 72, 30, spoke the brig Nancy, of Bath, from Trinidad bound to Kennebunk.

The ship Golden Age, capt. Nye, from Tortola.

The French ship Mars, Roger, from L'Orient.

The schr. John and Ruth, capt. Clopper, 14 days from Port-Republican, and 8 from the North side of Cuba. Left at Port-Republican the schr. Polly, Mallory, of this port, to sail for Jamaica. April 13, in lat. 31, 02, long. 75, 02, spoke the brig Eliza, captain Crosby, 12 days from Cape-Francois bound to Baltimore.

Arrived brig Sally, Dashwood, 42 days from the Downs, and 50 from Gravesend. April 14, in lat. 36, long. 64, spoke ship Sympathy from Baltimore, bound to Cadiz out 6 days.

LOST

Yesterday, a small bunch of KEYS, whoever will leave them with the Printers shall receive One Dollar reward.

April 24. d3t

Notice.

THE subscribers have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent; those who are indebted to them are requested to come and pay off their accounts, to Levin Lake; and those who have claims against them, to bring them forward for settlement. The business will be carried on, in the same house, by Levin Lake, who will thank the public for their custom.

WIVILL and LAKE.

April 24. eo3t

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

On Thursday the 22d inst. were married, at Lexington, in Fairfax county, by Rev. Lee Massey, Mr. SEYMORE HODE and Miss ELIZABETH MASON, eldest daughter of the late George Mason, Esq. deceased.

Perpetual harmony their bed attend,
And Venus still the well match'd pair befriend.
May she, when time has sunk him into years,
Love her old man and cherish his white hairs;
Nor he perceive her charms thro' age decay,
But think each happy sun his bridal day.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 19.

"It is this moment stated to me, that a vessel from Bourdeaux brings an account that Lord Cornwallis has left Amiens, and hostilities were expected to recommence. He departed on the 13th ult."

Extract of a letter to a respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia, dated

"Dorchester, (Eng.) March 5.

"We still remain in suspence as to the Definitive Treaty; Lord Cornwallis still remains at Amiens; it is the inclination of my opinion to doubt if he will be enabled to effect the business. On Saturday last 12 sail of the line were suddenly ordered to sea with sealed orders. Ministers must press the negociation or the people will be discontented. The navy and army continue in full force; none have been discharged."

Captain Olcott, of the schooner Union, from Havannah informs us, that the port remains shut; and that 9 American captains had been carried and thrown into prison, for going into the harbour in contravention of the orders of the intendant. No cargo allowed to be carried away except molasses. Provisions scarce and high.—Flour was selling at 28s.

N. Y. Pap.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis to his owners in this city, dated January 22, 1802.

"On my arrival here I found Mr. EATON, the American Consul, was gone to Leghorn in the frigate Washington, and the Doctor of the Philadelphia frigate is left here as charge d'affaires. Markets at present are very dull, owing to the peace in Europe. We have nothing to fear from the Tripolitans, as they have not at this time a corsair at sea. The Philadelphia frigate is stationed off the port of Tripoli."

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Bordeaux to his correspondent in New-York, dated February 28.

"Sugars and Coffees are in great demand; the latter article in particular is likely to keep steady, and a safe speculation.

"Indigoes and Buenos-Ayres hides are much demanded, but they should be of prime qualities."

Captain Hutchinson, who arrived at Charleston on the 12th instant in 7 days from Savannah, informs, that on his arrival at that port he was ordered to leave it immediately, with every other American vessel there. Several of them obeyed the order, but were obliged to return the next day. The masters of all of them, not only of those which remained in port, but also those who returned, were taken and confined in jail, it being the determination of the governor to keep the port shut against every American vessel.

On the release of the captains they were threatened with a farther imprisonment & fine, if they did not leave the harbor before three o'clock of the same day.

Provisions of every kind were very high. Rice at 12 dollars cwt. and flour 10 do. per. bbl.; indeed so much were they in want of provisions, the planters and merchants presented a joint petition, praying the Governor to permit the sale of the cargoes, then in port, but he indignantly refused.

Extract of a letter form a gentleman at Natchez, dated February 26, to his friend at Fredericksburg.

"Claiborne, who I think is personally known to you is the governor of this territory, and was sent on, it is believed, to quiet the clamor excited by governor Sargent's administration; if such was the object, he has fallen far short of attaining it, he has (for himself and his patrons unfortunately) taken up an obscure and uninfluential party as the organs of the public will, and has acted so far upon their advice as to lose the confidence in a great degree of the men of talents, respectability and prominent character—How the farce is to end I will not hazard a prediction."

Extract of a letter from capt. Robert Stover, of the ship Sachem, of Portland, to the editor of the Portland Gazette, dated

"HOLYHEAD,* Feb. 11, 1802.

"I am unhappy to inform you of my misfortune in the loss of the Sachem near Holyhead harbor, on the 21st and 22d January. As there have been many flying reports that the crew of the ship perished, which caused much anxiety to their friends, you will be so kind as to publish in your Gazette that they were all safe. We were all well treated by the inhabitants of this place. Our ship has been got off since she was wrecked, but her bottom is totally out. Her remains lie in the entrance of the harbor. I have sent you some late papers; and inclose you one with some account of our disaster."

The following particulars were in another letter from Capt. Stover, to his friend in this town.

"Twenty six days after leaving Virginia we had a most tremendous hurricane. We were but twenty miles from Dublin, when it came on from W. N. W. at midnight (Jan. 21,) we lay on our beam ends 14 hours, driving on the coast. At 10 o'clock on the 22d, we saw the land and the breakers under our lee, which proved to be Holyhead, not more than a mile distant. We attempted to make sail, but in vain, most of our sails were blown from the yards, after being handed, and some of our men were beaten out, and gave themselves up to the mercy of their maker. Finding that they must perish in a few moments, or run the ship ashore, we put her head towards a small opening, surrounded with breakers, where we let go both anchors. The sea broke over our topmasts head, and we rode but a few minutes before our cables parted and our ship fell round on the rocks, and upset. A most terrible sea hove over the reef, but providentially no one was swept from the wreck; in a few moments she struck again, when we cut away all the masts—she then went down head foremost, and her stern hung by the rocks.

Hundreds of people were on the shore anxious for our relief, but none could be given, the sea making a breach over the wreck. At 6 o'clock in the evening some gentlemen on shore gave 50 guineas to six brave fellows to take us from the wreck. Their boat took off ten of our men who had a narrow escape. I remained behind with my second mate and three seamen, for 14 hours, no one daring to venture again for our relief till the next day, by which time we had almost perished with cold and hunger. I then hove a rope on shore, by which I had the good fortune to save myself, after being nearly exhausted. A boat soon after took the remaining three ashore.

The storm was dreadful. Sixty sail of vessels were lost--several houses blown down trees torn up by the roots—and great destruction done in the country."

* *Holyhead is a cape of the island of Anglesea; in North-Wales, projecting westward into the Irish channel. It is in lat. 53 deg. 23m. N. and long. 4 deg. 45m. W. The shore is foul and dangerous.*

To the judge of the Supreme Court of the United States:

Having been an active member of the late successful revolution from the year 1774, and now advanced in years, I have retired to a country residence in hopes of enjoying *Otium cum dignitate.*

Little did I think, that scarcely thirteen years would have been the period of the enjoyment of the fruits of so much labor, expence, and danger. The death wound of our glorious constitution by the repeal of the judiciary law has been lately announced in the public Gazettes. But inured to hardships, experienced in the many hazardous escapes of our beloved country during the late war, I have adopted for my motto *nil disperandum.* In this unexpected breach of our political rampart; in this forlorn hope of our once revered constitution, I look round for a distant prospect of relief, and have cast my eyes on you, gentlemen, as the remaining pillar of that important building, and fly to your support for the falling fabric.

It is to you then, gentlemen, the great bulwark of our common liberty, that the eyes of the substantial and reflecting citizens of the United States are now directed. From a concurrance of many untoward circumstances, such have been the unhappy delusion of the lower ranks of the people of the several States, that mistaking their true interests, they have raised to the general delegation of the Union, those, who incapable of profiting by former experience, have determined to risk the happiness of their flourishing and peaceable country, to gratify their appetite for revenge, at being heretofore disappointed in their favorite pursuits of a licentious liberty and equality.

Was this likely to be a temporary evil, it would be most prudent to submit in silence, trusting to time and experience for a remedy. But when a written constitution, on which we have so greatly valued ourselves, and trusted as our surest support, is struck at in one of its most essential principles, little hope can be entertained of security and protection under any other part of it.

The independence of the judiciary department, is the great sheet anchor by which we can expect to outride the storms that occasionally may shake the political ark.

It is an unhappy circumstance, and has had serious consequences in more instances than one, that the acts of congress have been considered as the supreme authority of the nation—This is a dangerous mistake—They are but the second in degree, the constitution being the absolute and uncontrolable power that is to govern all, and to which every other must submit, while it remains in force. If any citizen of the United States, whatever his rank and authority may be should contravene it, that instrument has provided independent courts of justice to give adequate redress, and if the two branches should unite in over stepping its bounds, who is to judge between the constitution and the legislature—This same instrument has wisely ordered that its provision shall be the supreme law of the land, and the same courts of justice have been established, to determine which shall prevail according to the will of the people, testified by that solemn act; and to render the tribunal equal to the task, has protected it against the influence of government and people, subject, as the only possible check, to the constitutional change of the provisions of this important charter.

It is in vain to raise plausible and sophistical arguments, to shew the impropriety of rising the judges, in this instance, above the legislature.

The people had a right to make such a constitution as they pleased. They have established this instrument; and therein have determined this question, and no power, short of the constitutional one, can control it. It has imperiously commanded, that the tenure by which the judges should hold their commissions during good behavior, for the greater security of the whole community, and who dare to contradict it.

Notwithstanding this awful authority, such is the fate of all human things, a legislature has been found hardly enough to make the tremendous attempt—This all important provision, has been assailed, by repealing the law appointing the present circuit court agreeably to the constitution, apparently for the purpose of getting rid of the judges appointed under the constitution agreeably to the forms of it.

This is a melancholy fact, that is no longer problematical—To you then gentlemen our eyes are turned, as our only hope against a more severe and desperate remedy—You must now be called upon to hold the circuit courts as formerly—If you are of opinion that the repeal of the law is constitutional, declare it to the people, and we will be convinced of our mistake and rejoice that we may still have hope; but if you are convinced under the oaths you have taken to support the constitution that this measure is unconstitutional and unlawful, as I presume you will, from the legal knowledge so often displayed in other cases, how can you hold those courts while constitutional judges remain with commissions under the constitution during good behaviour. Could you venture to try a criminal under a doubtful authority or one which you are convinced is not constitutional. Here then you are brought to the crisis foreseen by the framers of that excellent instrument, and thereby prove to the world the wisdom of those who so well knew the danger of unlimited power, even in the representatives of the people. I confess this is an awful crisis and an arduous task, that your duty obliges you to fulfil.

The best citizens of the United States look up to you with anxiety and strong expectations—The attention of all Europe will be directed to the issue of an event that is to determine whether there remains yet among men, virtue and integrity enough to support a republican government; or whether all the pretensions of the friends of true liberty and good government are vox et præterea nihil.

Determine you must—The legal characters of the old world, will eagerly pry into the whole of your conduct: they will weigh your reasons, your conclusions and your final determination—Your decision will not be written in letters of gold, but with indelible characters in the history and happiness of generations yet unborn.

May that gracious Providence, who has so often delivered us in the moment of danger, preside over your deliberations, and direct your judgment to the most wise and judicious conduct, and in the end, evince to the world, that it is possible for a plain and virtuous people to govern themselves, under a wise and energetic constitution.

Z. *(Gaz. U. S.)*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next at 10 o'clock, will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,

SIX HOGSHEADS 3d PROOF
GRANADA RUM,
on a credit of 120 days for approved negociable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
April 24. Vendue Master.

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of which lot several divisions are made for house lots to accommodate purchasers, a plan of which will be shewn on the day of sale. One fourth of the money it is expected will be paid down, the balance in twelve months, with interest: Also, security therefor will be taken by a deed of trust on the properey, and the lots so purchased will be then conveyed by good deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.
April 24. d

FOR SALE,
At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.
Also,
Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24. d

FOR SALE,
At Cottom and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,
THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.
Also,
Mr. BAYARD's SPFECH
On the Judiciary Bill.
April 24. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS
AND
DOCUMENTS,
Relative to a Calumny circulated
By JOHN BROWN,
A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,
To the prejudice of
ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.
April 24. d

Wanted,
ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.
City of Washington.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of WM. OXLEY, *& Co. being dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement to* WM. OXLEY, *and all those indebted to make payments to him, being duly authorized to receive the same.*

Wm. OXLEY.
THOMAS CLARKE.

☞ *The business in future will be carried on by Wm. Oxley.*

April 15. eo10t

George-Town, Port-Tobacco, and Leonard-Town MAIL STAGES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, they have extended the George-Town and Port-Tobacco line of Stages to Leonard-Town: and that after the first instant, it will leave the Indian King tavern, George-Town, every Monday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Thompson's Inn, Leonard-Town, every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, meet at Pye's tavern, Port-Tobacco, and return to their respective places on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fare for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage, from George-Town to Port-Tobbacco, *three dollars* and *fifty cents*; from Port-Tobacco to Leonard-Town, *three dollars*—extra baggage to pay at the rate of a passenger for 150lbs. weight. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

It is hoped that this undertaking will meet with the approbation and support of the public in general, and particularly the gentlemen of Leonard-Town, Port-Tobacco, Piscataway and the neighbourhood of these places, when they are assured that there are arrangements made with the proprietors of the Baltimore and Frederick-Town stages, to ensure them a passage in either without delay, by their obedient servants,

JOSEPH SEMMES,
JAMES THOMPSON.

N. B. The subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, and particularly the gentlemen of the Northern Neck of Virginia, that he has extended the line of stages from this place as far as Hooe's Ferry, to run twice a week, viz. leave the Ferry every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and return on Monday and Friday evening.

Those gentlemen wishing to travel, may depend on finding good drivers and handsome accommodations on the road from the Ferry to this place, and will always be sure of a conveyance on the days abovementioned, during all the month of April, and if sufficient encouragement offers, will be continued by their obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH SEMMES.

George-Town, April 5. 1aw4t‡

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living between Bruce's mill and the Yellow-house, on Sunday evening, the 28th inst. a Mulatto fellow named LEW, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout made and likely—had on when he went away a light coloured broad cloth coat—a pair of blue broad cloth overalls, fur hat, shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up said fellow and brings him home, or delivers him in any Goal so that I get him again, shall receive Five Dollars, if taken in Frederick, Berkley or Jefferson counties. Ten Dollars if two counties distant, and Twenty Dollars for any further distance.

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Frederick County, (Virg.) March 7.

N. B. Said LEW has a rolling walk, similar to a sailor. Masters of vessels are forbid carrying him away. 1aw3w

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoensdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jone, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girls of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

In pursuance of a Deed of

Trust from Joseph Carey to the subscribers for the purposes therein mentioned, will be sold at Public Auction at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Friday the 28th day of May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the said Joseph Cary's right, title and interest in and to the following real property, viz,

50,000 acres of land in Randolph county, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 100,000 acres, patented in his own name. This tract lays on each side of Cheat River and contiguous to the main road leading from Moorefield to Randolph Court-house.

495 acres of land in Harrison county, situate on the waters of Cheat River, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 990 acres, patented in the name of Patrick Murray and founded on a Settlement Right.

482½ acres of land in the last mentioned county, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 965 acres, patented also in the name of Patrick Murray, and founded on a Settlement Right. This tract lays on the east side of Tyger's Valley River, and binds thereon about one half mile below the mouth of Leading Creek.

2500 acres of land in Lincoln county, state of Kentucky. situate on the waters of Straight Creek, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 5000 acres.

10,000 acres of land in Kenhaway county, situate on Gauley River, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 20,000 acres, patented in the name of Thomas Williams.

A brick house with a lot in the Town of Alexandria, situate on Wolf-street, now occupied by the said Carey, subject to an incumbrance which will be made known at the time of sale.

Terms of sale will be one third payable in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in eighteen months.—Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers.

Such of the creditors of Joseph Carey as may be disposed to attend the sale are notified that their respective claims will be admitted in payment for said lands, provided such claims are lodged with us and approved of at least twenty days before the day of sale.

JOHN FOSTER,
GEO. DENEALE, } Trustees.

March 22, 1802. 2aw4t 1awdf

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

By Cottom & Stewart,

Price Fifty Cents.

HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of Christians generally, but more particularly adapted to those of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

With the addition of a great number of new Hymns, many of which have never been published before, and others selected from late publications of merit. It is expected this will be found to be a much improved edition of Spiritual Songs, peculiarly calculated for all those whose wish is to praise the Great Creator of all things, in the language of a renovated heart or true Christain spirit.

April 8. d.

PROPOSALS,

By COTTOM & STEWART, *Alexandria,*

For publishing by subscription

LETTERS

From his excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

To sir JOHN SINCLAIR, BART. M. P.

On Agriculture and other interesting topics.

[From the London edition of Fac Simile.]

To comment on the literary talents of the author, would be unnecessary in a country where they are so well known. His literaray endowments were unquestionably of a superior kind: and, as a recommendation to the above, we refer the public to his *letters to congress*, and his *farewell address* on quitting the Presidency of the United States.

☞ *The London edition of this work, in fac simile, on fine wove paper, sells at five guineas.*

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be comprised in a small 8vo. volume, printed on a superfine wove paper, with a new type.

II. It will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, and delivered in boards, at One Dollar.

Subscriptions received by the publishers and at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser—*also by the principal booksellers in the United States. Holders of subscripti-en papers will particularly oblige the publishers by advising them of the number of ubscribers obtained before the 1st of July.*

April 15.

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Cottom and Stewart,

And for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street,

The Tablet of Taste:

OR,

POCKET ALMANACK

FOR 1802.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.

THE FRONTISPIECE representing the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession of *Washington*, at New-York, with a description of that Procession.

Census of the United States.

Eclipses.

Common Notes.

Description of the Engravings.

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces. 4 Seat of John Adams, Esq. 5 Detroit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the Passaic River. 8 View of the Mouth of the Genesee River. 9 View on the Genesee River. 10 Table Rock. 11 Bunker's Hill. 12 Passiac Falls, with descriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Passiac Falls. List of the principal officers of the Government of the United States. Early Friendship. To the Evening Star. The Composition of a Kiss. To Celia on her Birth Day. Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Independence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at Athens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mother. Roads from N. York to Kingston, Upper Canada.

They have also received,

Lyric Ballads, by Wadsworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.

March 8. d

Wanted to Purchase,

About the 20th inst. a number of healthy prime Negroes, that can be well recommended. Families will be received, and a generous price given for one or two blacksmiths or carpenters.

These people will be removed to a healthy situation, and are for the purchasers family and plantation use, and Gt for barter or sale. Apply at Mr. noadsby's, City Tavern.

April 3. 2aw3wt

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl street, New-York,

For publishing by Subscription,

In two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION,

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality,

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man whose name will be held in sacred respect by after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the persuasion of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been supported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opponents, and how they were answered, will find the volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than their own, and in other ages than that in which they live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed; and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which this writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes with Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in full remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Booksellers in Alexandria.*

New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

AND C

VOL. II.]

Sales by Auctio

On WEDNESDAY

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in cases,

Soap
Candle
Chocol
Hyson
chest

Also,

A quantity of DRY G

Amongst which, ar

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlass,
Russia Sheeting,

Calic
Chintz
Flag H
Check
Sewing
Thread

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MU
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLO
and a number of other ar
THOMAS M

April 9.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY

At ten o'clock, will be sold at Store,

Rum in hogsheads an
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in be
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY

—AMONG WHICH AR

Superfine cloth and Kersime
Narrow Cloth, and Flannel
Irish Linens, and Oznaburg
Sail duck of different qualiti
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shaw
India Muslin and Table Cl
Coloured threads and sowing
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARST

April 13. Vend

Public Sale

On TUESDAY next at 10

peremptorily be sold at the Ve

SIX HOGSHEADS 3d
GRANADA
on a credit of 120 days for ap
gociable notes.

P. G. MARST

April 24. Ven

CLOVER SE

A fresh supply of Clover Seed
and for sale, by
RICKETTS, NEWT

March 9.

GERMAN LIN

Joseph Riddle &
HAVE FOR SA
Best white Ticklenbu
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowla

ALSO ON HAN

A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of
Cadiz SALT

December 29.